

As Congress Studies Bills**Pentagon Says Soviet Power Grows in Missiles and Ships**

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, April 24 (UPI)—The Soviet "menace," as seen from the Defense Department, has escalated recently, at the same time perhaps coincidentally—that Pentagon spending bills are starting to be seriously questioned in Congress.

In rapid succession yesterday, Defense Department officials disclosed the existence of huge Soviet radar installations, showed films of a Russian SS-9 missile's warheads over the Pacific, and indicated that Soviet ballistic missile submarines were patrolling the Atlantic.

The department said that the revelations were consistent with Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird's policy of keeping the public informed.

Observers noted that defense appropriations bills, including funds for the Nixon administration's controversial Safeguard anti-ballistic missile system, were before congressional committees.

Detected a Decade Ago

The gigantic Soviet radar installations, first detected more than ten years ago, were described in New York by Dr. John S. Foster Jr., the Pentagon's director of defense research and engineering.

Given the code name "hen house," each is roughly the size of three football fields lined up end to end and standing on their sides, Dr. Foster said.

Before long, Dr. Foster predicted, the "hen houses" will be able to "provide the same radar coverage which we will have some eight years from now if all the Safeguard program is completed."

"As Soviet developments became extensive," he said, "we decided to

Top Russians To Parliament

MOSCOW, April 24 (UPI)—The leading members of the Soviet Politburo were all nominated today for new terms in the Supreme Soviet (national parliament).

Following tradition, the first candidate to be announced was Communist party General Secretary Leonid I. Brezhnev, nominated for the same Moscow district he has represented since 1962.

Shortly afterward the nominations of President Nikolai V. Podgorny, Premier Alexei N. Kosygin, Politburo ideologist Mikhail A. Suslov, and Politburo member Andrei I. Kirilenko were announced, all for Moscow districts.

As is customary, various textile factories, machine-tool plants, a ball-bearing factory and other state institutions with high production records had the honor of naming the Politburo leaders as their candidates.

Since only one name appears on the ballot for each district, nomination is the equivalent of election, usually by a vote of more than 90 percent. The elections to the bicameral parliament will be held June 14.

Britain Bars Soviet Demand For Alleged Mass Murderer

MOSCOW, April 24 (Reuters)—Britain has refused a Soviet request for the extradition of a man accused by the Russians of mass murder of Jews during World War II, it was revealed here today.

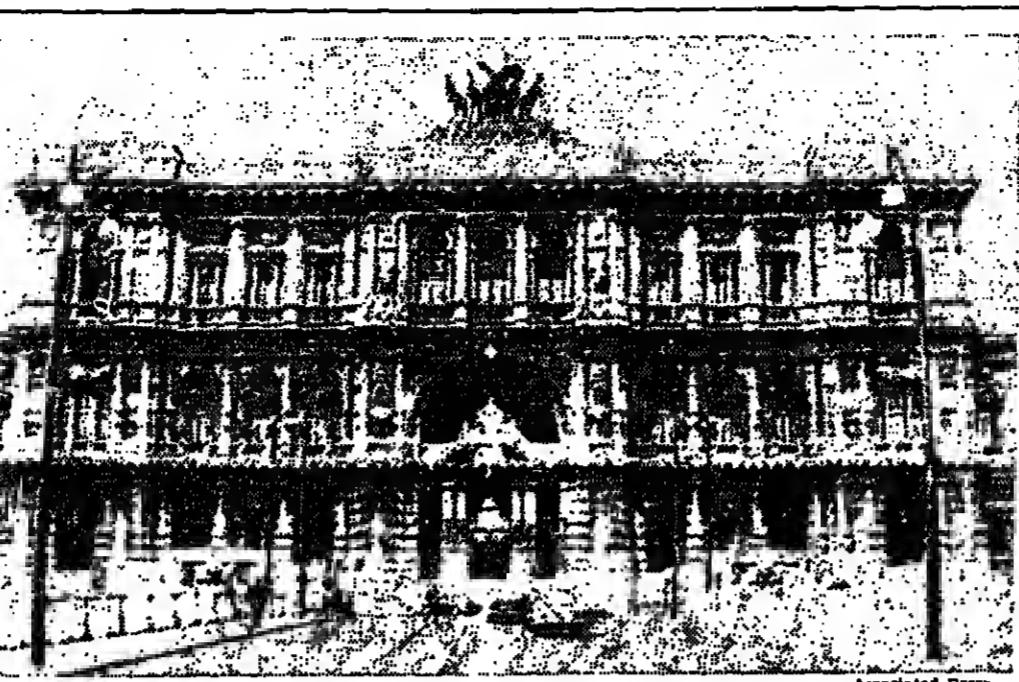
The Soviet news agency Tass said a Soviet government note was sent to the British Embassy here last January, asking Britain to arrest and hand over a man named Yuri Chaykovsky, who settled in England after the war. He had taken the name George Chapel, the Russians said.

The note said investigations had revealed that Chaykovsky commanded a detachment of the so-called Cossack Company, which "took a direct part in the mass annihilation of the peaceful population in the territory of the Ukraine occupied by Hitler."

Chaykovsky had personally shot women, old men and children, the note added.

A British Embassy spokesman said today: "Our response was negative."

(A George Chapel, who runs a guest house in the English south coast resort town of Bournemouth, today admitted he was Yuri Chaykovsky.)



UNSAFE FOR ANY JUDGE—The Court House in Rome, known to mocking—or art-loving—Romans as Il Palazzaccio (the big ugly palace), which has just been ruled unsafe after its walls developed cracks and its halls showered plaster.

Israeli Jets Attack Targets In Egypt, Syria and Jordan

JERUSALEM, April 24 (NYT)—

Israeli jets attacked Egyptian, Jordanian and Syrian targets today in one of the most wide-ranging serial assaults since the 1967 war.

Six times, Israeli attack aircraft took off to strike military positions along the Suez Canal, four suspecting Arab guerrilla bases in Jordan and a Syrian bunker near the Golan Heights cease-fire line.

The bunker was said to have been used as a refuge by a band of 20 Syrian soldiers who ambushed two carloads of Israeli civilians yesterday killing two of them.

Israeli authorities also announced the completion of another roundup of suspected Arab terrorists in the Gaza Strip. There have been several such roundups since the six-day war.

Included among the captives was

Abu Hafez Ariza, better known as Abu Hafez, said by the Israelis to have been the commander of the Gaza cell of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. They had been looking for him for some time.

Carriers Supported

Meanwhile, a special joint congressional committee gave its vote of confidence yesterday to the future of aircraft carriers and urged Congress to begin building the Navy's fourth nuclear-powered carrier.

The eight-member subcommittee of the Senate and the House of Representatives declared that "the attack aircraft carrier has in the past and will in the foreseeable future, continue to perform a vital and indispensable role in insuring the control of our seafarers."

Furthermore, the study group asserted, carriers provide roving bases for tactical air support and "with the current emphasis on reducing American commitments abroad in both Europe and the Pacific, the highly mobile carrier provides a unique means of providing American air power in distant locations without establishing bases and installations ashore."

Comments on Euling

He was commenting on a ruling by the State Council—the supreme administrative court—annulling his ministry's refusal of a passport to a former university professor George Vlahos, who wished to travel abroad for professional reasons. (The State Council's verdicts

were binding for the government because of a constitutional provision.)

Many Greeks have been deprived of their passport and have been unable to travel abroad since the army seized power in April, 1967. Despite recent government liberalization measures, the ban on the departure of many Greeks described as opponents of the regime has not been lifted. The wife of Greek composer Mikis Theodorakis sought permission to leave to join her husband in Paris.

The United States is keenly aware that a just and durable and stable peace is not possible unless it meets the needs of many peoples whose lives are touched by the conflict.

Mr. Sisco said he could not see

any early talks on limiting the flow of arms into the Middle East because suggestions for such talks had been rejected in the past by the Soviet Union.

"The new flow of arms into the region from the Soviet Union is a complicating factor," Mr. Sisco

said.

He told a news conference held just before he left for Washington that he had toured the Middle East and consulted with foreign ministers in Rome and Athens, as "a listener." But he had made "very, very clear" what U.S. policy was in the Middle East, he said.

A planned visit to Jordan was called off because of anti-American riots in Amman. Mr. Sisco said he had no present plans to visit Jordan.

"I am very confident the misunderstandings which arose there will not affect the close and friendly relations between Jordan and the United States," he said.

Mr. Sisco did not go into details of his talks with various government officials, but said the tour gave him a chance to be "very, very clear" on U.S. policy in the Middle East.

Hess' Wife, Son In Birthday Call at Spandau Prison

BERLIN, April 24 (AP)—Rudolf Hess received today the first visit from members of his family inside West Berlin's Spandau Prison, where he has been confined since 1946.

Hess, sometime deputy to Adolf Hitler, always before had refused to see his wife and son only son in prison because he said, he did not want them to see him as a convict.

A British military spokesman said Mrs. Ilse Hess and their son, Wolf Rueter, 32, arrived at Spandau at about 10 a.m. and left at 12 minutes after noon.

The spokesman said Mr. Hess saw his wife and son for half an hour each between 11 a.m. and noon.

Mrs. Hess and Wolf Rueter arrived at the prison by car. Each carried a bouquet of spring flowers.

Mrs. Hess was 70 on April 22, and

she will be 76 on Sunday. He was given a life sentence by the Nuremberg tribunal in 1946.

A Refusal

This is the second clash between the government and the State Council. Last summer, the council issued a decision to reinstate 21 judges purged by the regime late in 1963. The government refused to comply with the ruling.

Prisoner George Papadopoulos

dismissed the president of the court and issued a decree giving

the government power to ignore

a court's decision on any subject removed from its jurisdiction.

Legal observers here said today

that Mr. Patakos's statement may

suggest that the State Council has

no jurisdiction on matters related

to public order and national se-

curity. But the same observers

noted that more than a ministerial

statement is needed to deprive the

court of its right to annul arbitra-

ry government decisions.

Stones Thrown as Pope Visits Sardinian Capital Slum Area

(Continued from Page 1)

immediate comment on the incident as night fell over the craggy island. He returned to Rome by air tonight.

The Pope used a chartered Af-

tales DC-8 to make the trip, ac-

companied by only a small staff.

Before the stone-throwing, he

appeared buoyed by the enthusiastic welcome he received from

the vast throngs in Sardinia. Their

numbers were estimated to high

as 500,000, by one Vatican

spokesman. This would be one

third of the island's total popula-

tion.

The Pope's main appearance

was at the modern Basilica of the Madonnina di Bonaria here

in the island's main capital city.

The pontiff called on Roman

Catholics to intensify their veneration

of the virgin Mary as a

counterweight to what he called

"the many spiritual upheavals now

taking place."

He made no mention of any anti-

papal elements among the island-

ers, and his manner during his ap-

pearances before the incident

indicated that he did not fear or

expect violence.

Two More Saigon Offensives Into Cambodia Are Reported

SAIGON, April 24 (UPI)—Allied base camps, weapon positions and staging areas.

Communist troops overnight shelled nine targets in South Vietnam, U.S. spokesman said.

Montagnards Kidnapped

SAIGON, April 24 (Reuters)—A Viet Cong squad broke into a central highlands refugee settlement and kidnapped 200 Montagnard tribesmen, national police reported today.

The kidnapping took place before dawn on April 18 at the Plei set settlement in Thanh An district, central Pleiku.

Several thousand Montagnards are estimated to have been in Plei Yit when the Viet Cong broke in. Some refugees said the Viet Cong had threatened to return for further kidnappings.

The Viet Cong often use the people they kidnap as porters.

In another recent incident, police said, Viet Cong intercepted a group of woodcutters in eastern Phuoc Tuy District and beheaded a woman with her own ax after accusing her of a mock trial of being a police informer.

Cambodia Chief Of Staff in Paris Cites Casualties

PARIS, April 24 (UPI)—The Cambodian Army chief of staff said here today the "about 3,500 Cambodians" he been killed or wounded or disappeared in a month fighting with Vietnamese Communists.

Brig. Gen. Srey Saman made the statement at a news conference called after a two-day conference here of 14 Cambodian ambassadors from Europe, Africa and the Americas.

He contrasted the "several thousand" Cambodians who had fallen with "several dozen Vietnamese accidentally killed in the mere of combat."

The general is Paris a part of a government delegation formally headed by Prince Minister Pho Trong, which has met with Cambodian students here as well as the assembled ambassadors to the press.

Attempt by Viet Cong Seen To Surround Phnom Penh

PHNOM PENH, Cambodia, April 24 (UPI)—Viet Cong forces to attack an administrative center invaded a seaside resort and cut vital road links in what appeared to be an attempt to encircle this capital.

For the second day running, the guerrillas fought their way into the administrative center of Angkor, 47 miles south of Phnom Penh, and occupied a school building in the center of the town.

Observers said that with the arrival of captured Communist forces, they penetrated the seaward resort of Kep, 35 miles southwest of the capital and burned a government building.

Government forces have been trying to expel the Viet Cong from Cambodia ever since head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who had given the guerrillas sanctuary in the country, was deposed in March.

On Route 3 the Viet Cong occupied the road just west of the village of Popot and Cambodian troops at Angstrom were believed cut off.

Cambodian reinforcements trying to reach the administrative center were fired on with heavy weapons and a truck was set afire.

In Kep, once a popular weekend resort for Phnom Penh's foreign community, the town hall was

attacked this morning and the Tuoray building was burned down.

The Viet Cong virtually controlled Highway 1 to Sway Ri just beyond the strategic crossing of the Mekong near Phnom Penh.

Heavy guerrilla forces dug in the sacred Phnom Penh Hill, which is an important Buddhist temple situated just beyond the ferry.

Northeast of Phnom Penh, Memot, families of French rubber plantation officials were evacuated just before the town was seized by Viet Cong.

Observers said the Viet Cong were well trained for two decades in Indochina guerrilla warfare. He did not mention any Vietnamese intention to help the Lon Nol government.

The next target for the Viet Cong was expected to be Highway 4 between the capital and Sihanoukville, the chief port. A guerrilla drive along this highway would cut off supplies from Czechoslovak-run cartridge factories northeast of the port.

Military sources said Cambodia has 13 MiG jet fighters, but four to six are operational. Cambodian Air Force also has TA-28 propeller-driven fighters but only half of these are operational, the sources added.

Ties With Thailand

PHNOM PENH, April 24 (UPI)—The Cambodian government has announced today steps to normalize some of its relations with neighboring Thailand.

An official communiqué issued by the government revealed the Cambodian is reopening commercial relations with Thailand for the first time since the diplomatic rupture between the two countries on Oct. 23, 1

Teamsters To Vote on New Contract

But Chicago Accord
Could Reopen Talks

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J., April 24 (UPI). — The Teamsters union agreed today to submit to members for ratification its proposed national contract with the trucking industry in return for an industry agreement to reopen negotiations if a higher settlement is reached in Chicago.

The Teamsters' acting president Frank Fitzsimmons, speaking at the United Auto Workers convention in Atlantic City, said the Teamsters within a week would submit to \$50,000 truck drivers the proposed national contract calling for \$110 hourly wage increases over three years.

Mr. Fitzsimmons later told newsmen that Trucking Employers Inc., the national bargaining agency for the industry, had agreed to reopen negotiations if a Teamsters local in Chicago negotiated a higher settlement with the major trucking firms in that area.

He said most of the companies signing the Chicago agreement are not regulated by the Interstate Commerce Commission as are most trucking firms. He said these firms, because they haul freight privately for specific companies rather than being common carriers, can increase their rates without ICC approval to cover any increase in costs included in a Teamsters contract.

Meanwhile, the United Auto Workers indicated that there will be strikes against the auto industry when contracts expire Sept. 14.

Union president Walter Reuther did not indicate how much the wage demands would be but said they would be substantially more than 15 percent over the two-year life of the contract. Mr. Reuther spoke at a UAW convention. The 15 percent figure referred to the amount to which salaries of top UAW officials would be raised.

"We expected to do a hell of a lot better than that for the guys in the shop," Mr. Reuther said.

Across the nation, strikes continued without progress as little negotiation was noticeable.

There appeared to be no immediate prospect of settlement of the Teamsters strike-lockout in the Chicago area and wildcat strikes continued in Akron, Ohio, in the Los Angeles area, in St. Louis, and other areas.

In New York, there was no progress reported in talks between four major newspapers and ten unions. Typographers at The New York Times were continuing their slowdown by holding meetings for 14 1/2 hours out of each 24 hours exclusive of lunch breaks.

Union Head Urges Coalition of U.S. Public Workers

WASHINGTON, April 24 (UPI). — The president of the largest government employee union proposed yesterday a giant coalition of public service workers and defiantly championed their right to strike despite numerous laws to the contrary.

The proposal was made by Jerry Wurf, president of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, AFL-CIO. It came shortly after AFL-CIO president George Meany explained to a congressional committee his rationale for helping negotiate a tentative postal workers' agreement that included a strike ban and binding arbitration, normally anomalies to organized labor.

Reuther Re-Elected

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J., April 24 (AP). — Walter Reuther, 52, was easily re-elected yesterday as president of the United Auto Workers.

The company had asked that payment be increased from 90 percent to 97 percent. Its argument was that the planes were ready for formal delivery to the Air Force, and that the cause for delay in delivery, a rigorous program of strength testing and inspection, was "extraordinary and unprecedented."

Following yesterday's rejection of the request, a company spokesman said General Dynamics would make use of "available credit facilities" to obtain needed cash.

But this will involve a sizable interest cost, particularly for planes that cannot be delivered before late this year or early in 1971.

Under the F-111 production contract, General Dynamics receives progress payments of up to 90 percent of incurred costs. When a plane has been formally accepted by the Air Force, the company receives the rest of the cost, plus profit, except for about 2 percent of the total to cover work still to be finished.

The accident that is responsible for the months-long delay in deliveries of the swing-wing plane occurred Dec. 22 near Nellis Air Force Base, at Las Vegas, Nev. The plane's left wing collapsed as it was completing a low-level pass over a ground target. The two pilots were killed.

All 222 planes in the F-111 fleet were grounded. Seven have been released to perform urgent tests under severe restrictions.

This is the fifth grounding for the F-111, which has been plagued by technical and cost problems since its inception.



United Press International
COMING THROUGH—Lane County policemen advance through a mist of tear gas to disperse students staging a sit-in at the administration building of the University of Oregon, at Eugene, to protest the reserve officers training program.

Teachers Free to Halt Classes

Yale Faculty Backs Pro-Panther Strike

By Karl E. Meyer

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 24 (UPI). — The faculty of Yale University gave its unqualified endorsement last night to a student strike in support of Black Panthers who are facing trial here on murder and kidnapping charges.

By a voice vote, the faculty decided that its members were free, if they wished, to suspend classes for an indefinite period while the protest is under way. Both the strike and the family action were without precedent at this 269-year-old Ivy League school.

"We felt that the suspension of the normal academic functions of the university would allow all concerned and interested parties a chance to discuss the issues," the faculty statement said.

"Faculty members should be free to suspend their classes; they should take a tolerant position in regard to assignments and papers handed in late, and they should make as much time as possible available for the discussion of immediate and pressing issues."

Students cheered as some 425 faculty members departed from a closed meeting at Sprague Memorial Hall. Militants regarded the action as a victory, though the faculty did reject an even stronger resolution calling for a total moratorium.

Brewster Statement

Yale President Kingman Brewster spoke twice during the frequently emotional 2 1/2-hour meeting. In a statement last night, Mr. Brewster welcomed the faculty resolution but stressed that each teacher and student "is free to decide for himself whether to hold or to attend classes and how best to utilize the classroom opportunity." He urged critical discussions, informed analysis, and reasoned debate about the issues raised by the trial.

The faculty statement committed the whole university to holding intensive discussions of the Black Panther trial now under way in a courthouse adjacent to the campus. In addition, the faculty agreed that Yale on May 9 might provide the site for a conference of black organizations to discuss national issues.

The student strike was called Tuesday night to protest a trial in which Bobby Seale, national chairman of the Black Panther party, is a defendant. The Panthers are accused of murdering Alex Ruckley, 24, because he was suspected of being an informer.

Air Force Rejects Request To Pay Now on New F-111 Jets

NEW YORK, April 24 (NYT). — The Air Force yesterday rejected a request from the General Dynamics Corp. for about \$40 million more in progress payments for F-111 planes completed since an accident grounded the fleet in December.

Last 2 Spock-Case Defendants Freed

BOSTON, April 24 (UPI). — U.S. District Judge W. Arthur Garrity Jr. has dismissed indictments against Yale University chaplain William Sloane Coffin and author Michael Goodman charging them with conspiracy to commit draft evasion.

Judge Garrity's action Wednesday closed the final chapter of the draft conspiracy case, which also involved pediatrician Benjamin Spock and two other defendants.

The federal court convictions of Mr. Spock and Harvard graduate student Michael Perlin, of Buffalo, N.Y., were overturned by the U.S. First Circuit Court of Appeals, and new trials were ordered by the Rev. Mr. Coffin and Mr. Goodman, a New York City resident. Marcus Rakitz, an organizer of the so-called New Party before the 1968 election, was acquitted.

5 Die in Spanish Copter

PAMPLONA, Spain, April 24 (AP). — A helicopter exploded shortly after taking off from this northern Spanish city's airport yesterday, killing all five Spanish occupants.

The accident that is responsible for the months-long delay in deliveries of the swing-wing plane occurred Dec. 22 near Nellis Air Force Base, at Las Vegas, Nev.

The plane's left wing collapsed as it was completing a low-level pass over a ground target. The two pilots were killed.

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MARTINI & ROSSI

**Deadliest Man in the World' Leads
Karate Attack on Rivals in Chicago**

Round 1 Lost By Georgia In School Bid

State to Appeal Desegregation Issue

By Peter Osnos

WASHINGTON, April 24 (WP). — Georgia lost the opening round yesterday in its bid to have the courts require the federal government to enforce the same desegregation standards nationwide as it does in the South.

If successful, Georgia's suit would effectively void a federal court decision ordering the state's board of education to enforce racial quotas in newly desegregated school districts.

While dismissing the suit, U.S. District Court Judge George L. Hart Jr. chastised the federal government for its weak case and all but asked that Georgia officials appeal his ruling.

"I can't believe the government's case is as weak as you make it out," Judge Hart told Justice Department lawyers, who based their argument on the discretionary authority of the executive branch to enforce the civil rights laws where they see fit.

Supreme Court Next

"This case is going to be settled on 'you hill' and not down here in the valley," Judge Hart said in an obvious reference to the probability that Georgia's suit will be decided in the Supreme Court.

Georgia's Attorney General Arthur E. Bolton said the action will be taken promptly to the U.S. Court of Appeals here, perhaps next week.

Late last year, in a unique action, the Justice Department successfully asked a federal court in Georgia to require the state board of education to assume responsibility for local school desegregation and to withhold state funds from districts that do not comply. It was the first time that a state board had been named as the agent to achieve desegregation. After hrsting public opinion, Gov. Lester Maddox ordered state officials to obey the court.

About a month later, with Gov. Maddox's backing, Georgia filed its suit, charging that the Department of Justice and Health, Education and Welfare were discriminating against Georgia and other Southern states. The suit contended this was done by requiring "disruption" of schools to achieve integration there while "steadfastly" refusing to act against de facto segregation elsewhere, particularly in the North.

When in Massachusetts

BOSTON, April 24 (UPI). — On a 210-9 roll call vote the Massachusetts House passed legislation designating cranberry juice as the official state beverage.

**GI Editor' Who
Irked Pentagon.
Guilty at Trial**

WASHINGTON, April 24 (WP). — Seaman Roger Lee Priest, 26, who infuriated the Navy by publishing an anti-war newsletter last year while stationed at the Pentagon, was found guilty last night of two charges of promoting "disloyalty and disaffection among members of the armed forces."

The sailor from Houston was acquitted of six other charges, including the Navy's claim that he urged servicemen to desert and commit sedition.

A court-martial board of five Navy officers took six hours and 47 minutes of secret deliberation to arrive at the compromise verdict.

A sentencing hearing was scheduled for Monday morning in the courtroom at the Washington Naval Station. The combined maximum penalty on the two charges is six years and a bad-conduct discharge.

Shortly after the verdict, Seaman Priest announced that his newsletter, *Om*, will continue to be published, but he said he was not sure if he would publish it himself. His enlistment is due to expire in Oct. 1971.

**Scientists Erase
Age Difference
In Moon Rocks**

WASHINGTON, April 24 (WP). — The large difference in age between moon rocks returned from Apollo-11's Sea of Tranquillity and Apollo-12's Sea of Storms has apparently been erased.

Drs. D.A. Papapanastassiou and G.J. Wasserburg of the California Institute of Technology told the American Geophysical Union here that they have dated rocks from the Sea of Storms at 3.6 billion years.

Preliminary dating in November placed the age of the Apollo-12 rocks at 1.6 billion years. The Apollo-11 rocks, which should have been the same age, had been placed at 3.6 billion years.

The scientists reported lunar dust from Apollo-12 proved 44 billion years old, slightly younger than the Apollo-11 moon dust.

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MARTINI & ROSSI

**The secret of a
dry martini is Martini Dry**

'Deadliest Man in the World' Leads Karate Attack on Rivals in Chicago

CHICAGO, April 24 (UPI). — James Konecovic staggered outside, pulled a 14-inch samurai sword from his stomach and died.

Inside the Black Cobra Hall Karate School a few doors away, invaders and Cobras exchanged deadly blows in what police termed a "business feud" between three rival karate schools.

Black Cobra students and instructors told police they were invaded last night by a "crowd of thugs" led by John Keehan, who bills himself "the deadliest man in the world."

Keehan, who calls himself "Count Dante" and runs the Dante Karate School, allegedly gained entrance to the locked

school by displaying a sheriff's badge and kicking open the door.

What followed was a murderous fight between the two groups punctuated with karate screams and powerful combat in the Black Cobra Hall, adorned with knives, spears, lances, sabers and samurai swords.

Claims Self-Defense

Konecovic, 26, owner of the Tai Jutsu School, had come in with Keehan. Jerome Greenwald, 20, an instructor in judo and karate at the Black Cobra Hall of King Fu Kempo, was charged with murder. He said he was being beaten and reacted with the sword in self-defense.

Joe Gonzalez, 23, also an instructor at the Black Cobra Hall

was hit in the face by Keehan with a blunt instrument, police said. He was taken to Belmont Hospital for emergency surgery to save his right eye. His condition was described as "fair."

Keehan was charged with aggravated battery and criminal damage to property. Arrested on charges of disorderly conduct were Russell Berkman, 22, Patrick Garrison, 30, and Gary Bennett, 20. Berkman owns the Black Cobra Hall.

Police said Keehan was convicted and placed on probation two years ago for trying to bomb the Chicago Judo and Karate Center. Keehan and another karate instructor also convicted, Douglas Dwyer, also convicted. Dwyer gained entrance to the locked

school by displaying a sheriff's badge and kicking open the door.

**Rockefeller Signs
N.Y. Betting Laws**

ALBANY, N.Y., April 24 (AP). — Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller signed the off-track betting and lottery bills, paving the way for betting offices to be set up across the state and for vending machine sales of lottery tickets.

The measures were part of a package of legislation signed by the governor Wednesday to raise funds for local governments. The package included a tax-sharing plan to give part of the state's personal-income-tax collections to cities, counties and towns, and several adjustments in taxes for New York City.

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Page 4—Saturday-Sunday, April 25-26, 1970 *

Caribbean Dilemma

In the last half of the 18th century, the sugar islands of the Caribbean were among the wealthiest places on earth for those who owned them. A slave economy, with a virtual monopoly on many of the subtropical products that today are canned staples, the Caribbean tempted Europe into many battles for its control; England once debated whether, at the end of a war, to trade all of Canada for one French island. During the American Revolution, Yankee privateers and Continental warcraft trailed the West Indian convoys across the Atlantic by grapefruit rind, hungry for the richest prizes then on the seas.

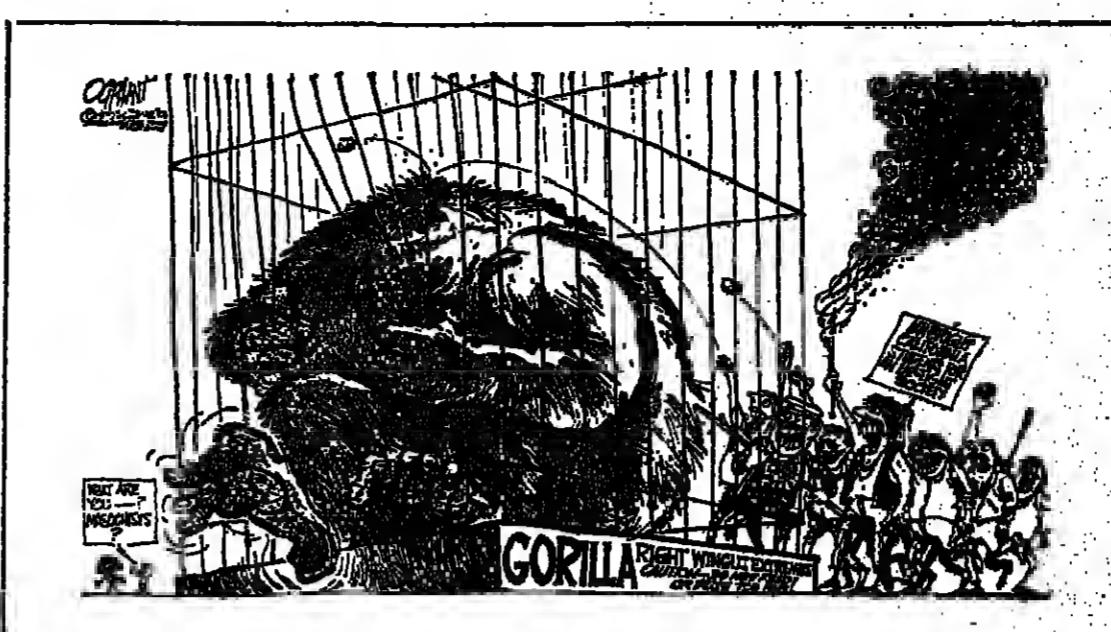
But slavery ended, and competition for the sugar and fruit market developed in many areas of the world, leaving the Caribbean largely black, poor. When independence came to the island-studded sea, it was poverty ridden; such wealth as there was focused in alien hands; such economic hope as there might be seemed to depend upon alien pockets. What made it worse for young states, struggling against a legacy of servitude and striving to assert national and racial dignity, the industry that supplanted the plantation as the chief source of income was tourism—which is, par excellence, a “service” trade.

Thus independence has brought disillu-

sionment; economic hardships and turmoil. Trinidad and Tobago, with a high rate of unemployment, has seen this discontent flower into a “black power” revolt, and many of the same elements of trouble pervade the Caribbean.

The dilemma of the Caribbean is very real. For most nations, even those who look to tourists for substantial portions of their income, the luxury hotel and the luxury liner are peripheral. For the Caribbean islands, they are central, and humiliating. Yet there are too many people in the islands to live on their own produce, in the present state of the world market, and such development as takes place is based on imported capital, with the corollary of exported dividends. Expropriation would hardly solve the problem (as Cuba has demonstrated), and black power could, as in the case of Haiti, result only in some Papal Doc, unless there were a solid economic base for that power.

The ruling parties in much of the Caribbean are black, and pragmatic. But unless their pragmatism works, unless it can insure a decent living for all their people, they will be confronted, increasingly, with demands for economic justice, for eliminating the vast disparity between the luxury hotel and the but-dweller who serves it.



Nixon's 'Fair Solution'

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—In his latest report on the war in Vietnam, President Nixon said: “A fair political solution should reflect the existing relationship of political forces within South Vietnam. We recognize the complexity of shaping machinery that would fairly apportion political power in South Vietnam. We're flexible. We have offered nothing on a take it or leave it basis.”

This opens up some room for negotiation and raises some fundamental questions. No political party or coalition now has the power to govern or control all the territory or people of South Vietnam. The National Liberation Front and its military arm, the Viet Cong, control some areas, the Saigon government controls others, particularly the populous cities, and even within the urban areas largely dominated by the Thieu-Ky regime there are contending Communist and non-Communist political personalities and organizations.

What the President seems to be saying is that neither side can be expected to negotiate away at the peace table what it has gained after years of fighting on the battlefields, but that a “fair political solution” would produce a different government reflecting the existing relationship of political forces within South Vietnam.”

Idea of Coalition

If this means what it says, the President is offering to accept a coalition government of the existing non-Communist and Com-

munist organizations, and this raises the question whether such a coalition government would be acceptable to the present Saigon government and to the National Liberation Front and North Vietnamese.

There is no evidence on the public record that they would accept. The enemy has insisted that the Saigon regime should be replaced by a coalition of the existing political forces before the peace settlement is negotiated, and the Thieu-Ky regime has vowed to block the formation of a coalition government including the Communists, by military force if necessary.

This raises fundamental questions for President Nixon. Has he secured in private the agreement of the Saigon generals for the “fair political solution” he proposed? If so, has he put this agreement privately to Hanoi and the NLF? If not, does he propose to fight on to maintain Thieu and Ky in control, giving them a veto over what he defines as a “fair solution”?

U.S. Withdrawal

It may be, of course, that these questions are ruled out by the enemy. Hanoi and the NLF see the American forces slowly fading away. They have their military sanctuaries across the borders of Laos and Cambodia. They may prefer to wait until most U.S. combat troops have departed, and take their chances of destroying the Vietnamese armies and taking over the government by themselves.

Still, the President has emphasized the importance of a negotiated settlement as soon as possible, and it is therefore important to know whether Saigon has accepted his “fair solution” or is insisting on American troops staying there and fighting for some other solution. If it is the latter, we should at least be told what “solution” Saigon proposes.

“The death of a single man in war,” the President said in his report, “whether he's an American, South Vietnamese, Viet Cong or North Vietnamese, is a human tragedy. That's why we want to end this war and achieve a just peace.”

This is a sound principle—even at this late date after over 40,000 American dead and over a million Vietnamese—but many more are likely to die unless negotiations can be arranged on the basis of a new government in Saigon.

Ever since Nixon came into the White House, the fundamental question has been the political control of South Vietnam. Saigon on the one hand and Hanoi and the NLF on the other have been fighting for the control of the country.

Nixon, however, is now clearly asking for a compromise settlement devolving total control to either.

He is not prepared to use all the power at his command to compel the enemy to accept this, but at least he should be able to tell the American people whether Saigon accepts his “fair solution,” and if not, whether he expects this country to fight on for some other “solution” so far undefined.

A New Tone, but No Heresy

Gaullism à la Pompidou

By James Goldsbrough

PANIS—One year ago this week Gen. Charles de Gaulle issued his last official communiqué. It was probably his briefest:

“I cease to exercise my functions as President of the Republic. This decision takes effect at noon today (April 26).”

Two months later, Georges Pompidou was elected president on a platform of Gaullist continuity and change. The question now posed: How much change? How much Gaullism would there be, and how much change?

It was inevitable that France would change with the departure of Gen. de Gaulle. Many were those who felt that Gaullism would not long survive De Gaulle, and Mr. Pompidou's tactic was to enlarge the majority to make sure that it did—even if in different form.

From the beginning, he said that the important thing was not that the general was gone, but that the institutions of the Fifth Republic survived. They have, and with notable success.

‘Legalized’ Republic

Nobody, including the Communists, questions the legality of the government anymore. They may not like the Fifth Republic, but for them, Mr. Pompidou “legalized” it.

Or as one well-known Gaullist put it this week, “the unicursal cord was broken without the instant dying.”

For 11 years, foreign policy was Gen. de Gaulle's “reserved domain.” It was here more than for domestic policy that Mr. Pompidou would be judged either as the new Gaullist standard-bearer or as a heretic. There are those Gaullists who aren't pleased with domestic policy or with the new majority, who think domestic Gaullism has been too watered down, but their attacks are reserved for Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas more than the president.

“Gaullism,” therefore, was and is largely a matter of foreign policy. It was built on premises that served to explain practically all major French foreign policy decisions.

The premises, essentially, were two: An independent France whose political independence was assured by its own nuclear deterrent; an independent Europe, with France at its center, serving as a magnet for other countries, attracting them out of slavish bloc orbits and reducing the tensions of the cold war.

Even Gaullist foreign policy was regarded in some quarters as Gaullism at its most aberrant—Quebec, for example—fits into this whole.

Third Force

De Gaulle withdrew from the NATO military command because he thought it an outdated instrument of the cold war. His Far East policy centered on recognition of Communist China. His 1965 Pimont speech condemned U.S. influence in a sphere he thought should be internationalized. Britain was shut out of the Common Market as a U.S. “Trojan horse.” His pro-Arab policy began when he became convinced that Israel had upset the Middle East power balance. He denounced colonialism, ended France's colonial empire and tried to attract the former colonies into his “Third Force.”

Gaullists will say today that very little of this has changed under Mr. Pompidou. They want to believe that very little has changed. But a close examination shows that there has been change, sometimes only in style, sometimes in substance.

In his non-apocalyptic style, using quiet diplomacy rather than frontal attack, Mr. Pompidou has toned down Gaullism. He has lowered its sights.

One Gaullist calls it a “displacement of focus.” Mr. Pompidou is more concerned with internal affairs and his major efforts have been to straighten out the economy. Another Gaullist thinks it is only a temporary displacement, and

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

In general, then, the basic premises of Gaullism have not changed. Aspects of foreign policy have changed, but not enough to start splintering within the majority or let Mr. Pompidou in for charges of heresy.

During his ten months in power, Mr. Pompidou has not squandered any of Gen. de Gaulle's moral capital. France can still pretend to be the spiritual leader of Europe. But neither has Mr. Pompidou tried to take the general's place. He realizes, and says, that he couldn't.

As the Germans are fond of saying, French foreign policy has become more realistic.

Mirages for Libya

The result of that affair was to increase France's Mirage sale to Libya from 50 to over 100 jets, despite the order for over 100 jets, however, most observers think the Libyans will be lucky if they get 50.

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International Opinion

Nixon on Vietnam

President Nixon's announcement on Vietnam indicates that he is preparing public opinion to face the fact that American forces will participate in the fighting for a long time.

Since Nixon mentioned South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia as a single region, he is no longer trying to hide the United States' intervention in the latter two countries.

—From *Nepsabadsag* (Budapest).

* * *

President Nixon does imply that negotiations—once dismissed as a virtual irrelevance in the Vietnamese context—are again regarded in Washington as an important line of approach toward peace in Southeast Asia. If the United States has really decided that there is a case for a new Geneva conference on Indochina, and if it takes the recent hints of Soviet interest a seriously as Mr. Nixon appeared to do on Monday, the terms of the conflict in Vietnam may be about to undergo another radical alteration.

But it would be unwise to assume that the problem is at all close to a solution. Even on the most optimistic assessment the events of this spring have made peace, not closer, but a good deal more distant.

—From the *Financial Times* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 25, 1895

NEW YORK.—The New York State Assembly was the scene of the very heated debates yesterday afternoon. First, the Payee Bill for the appointment of a single-headed police commission for the separation of the Bureau of Elections from the Police Department of the city, was defeated by vote of 79 to 32. And then, a resolution was adopted favoring the political union of Canada with the United States.

Fifty Years Ago

April 25, 1925

PARIS.—Miss Isadora Duncan was toasted at a dinner given at Monte-Carlo on Thursday, after a performance by the ballet of Diaghilev, who quoted Nijinsky in saying that her influence is the inspiration of the ballet and that it was due to her that the Russians did away with the ballet skirt. Miss Duncan's dancing is received as usual with much applause in the South of France. She is still very popular.

Power of the Polls

The development of reasonably accurate opinion polls gives the prime minister of the day even more power. He doubtless does, now, have great leverage in being able to choose an advantageous date of battle and maneuver events toward that time.

A thoughtful Conservative MP,

Letters

U.S. and Cambodia

London.—Late in 1956, after the Conservative government's disaster at Suez, an American correspondent newly arrived in Britain was talking with Aneurin Bevan, the great left-wing Labor politician. How would Labor do in an election today?

“Oh, we'll win by 150 seats,” Bevan said. Then he added: “But let me tell you—there isn't going to be an election today.”

There was no election that year, or the next, or the next. By the time the government finally went to the country, in 1959, Labor's long lead in the opinion polls had been gobbled up. The Conservatives increased their majority in the House of Commons from 50 to 100.

The lesson of that episode was the immense importance of a British prime minister's power to pick his time for an election. Parliament is limited by statute to a five-year term. At any point within that period the prime minister, acting entirely on his own, can go to the sovereign, ask for a dissolution of Parliament and have a general election within a month.

Wilson as Batman

Now, again, the lesson is being learned—this time, to their pain, by the Tories. Just one year ago they led Labor in the opinion polls by a colossal 25 percent; such a margin in an actual election would have reduced the Parliamentary Labour party to a rump. Prime Minister Wilson was in such low regard that he was portrayed, in the stage satire, as a seedy quack in a sagging Batman costume.

Mr. Wilson is now so full of confidence that he exudes cheek. The polls have started to turn, and two of them actually give Labor an edge. Mr. Wilson holds an overwhelming personal margin of popularity over the leader of the opposition, Edward Heath

DA Approves Testing for Cancer Drug

Had Refused License To Laetrile Promoters

NEW YORK, April 24 (AP)—The Food and Drug Administration has given approval for the testing on humans of a highly controversial cancer drug, one the FDA has long refused to license.

The drug is Laetrile, the proprietary name for amygdalin, a chemical derived from apricot pits. While the drug's supporters claim real benefits among cancer patients, the American Cancer Society lists Laetrile among "unproven" drugs and says its studies find no objective evidence of benefit from it.

Other cancer authorities have rated it "dubious" or "worthless." Under federal law, the FDA has denied sale and use of Laetrile because it has not gone through the process of legal and orderly testing to show that it is effective and safe, an FDA spokesman said.

The FDA gave permission for the first step toward any approval—a clinical testing—by granting a waiver in this case No. 6,734 to the McNaughton Foundation of Sausalito, Calif.

No Judgment Yet

This does not mean the FDA has made any judgment as to the worth or safety of the drug, the FDA official said. It means only that the proposal to investigate it in humans at certain requirements stipulated by the FDA.

These include the names and qualifications of physicians who will conduct human studies, requirements for data-keeping, and general guidelines for the proposed studies. The McNaughton application also included results of drug tests in animals, and its report on results of human patients in other countries where the drug has been used legally.

In Sausalito, Andrew McNaughton, head of the foundation which sponsors and promotes development of Laetrile, said applications had been made previously, but that the information and procedures presented had been judged to be inadequate or incomplete.

Mr. McNaughton said "half a dozen top-flight physicians" will conduct the studies, involving more than 100 patients.



DIZZYING—Sam Maxwell (left), mayor of Tallulah Falls, Ga., and aerialist Karl Wallenda examine the 700-foot-long, flag-decorated cable, swaying over the 700-foot-deep gorge that Mr. Wallenda plans to cross without a net—June 30. The 65-year-old aerialist says he will make a stop in the middle of the 1.5 inch diameter wire to stand on his head and then continue.

2 Military Plots Reportedly Crushed by Colombian Troops

BOGOTA, Colombia, April 24 (Reuters)—Troops have crushed two planned military revolts by supporters of former dictator Gustavo Rojas Pinilla and have arrested several army and air force officers, high government sources said today.

The sources said that some officers of the 10th Army Brigade and others at the Colombian Air Force base of Palanquero had been arrested for plotting to overthrow President Carlos Lleras Restrepo.

The report came as the commander of the armed forces, Gen. Hernando Currea, issued a communiqué disclosing that two cap-

tains and two majors at Tolima army base, 75 miles southwest of Bogota, had been placed under arrest.

The communiqué did not provide any details, but the sources said that the four officers planned to imprison their commander and take control of the 10th Brigade.

State of Siege

Word of the plots came as this country remained under a state of siege amid rising tensions and unrest after Sunday's presidential election, in which Mr. Rojas Pinilla, 70, tried to stage a political comeback.

Mr. Rojas Pinilla and leaders of his Popular National Alliance were put under house arrest last Wednesday.

His supporters had demonstrated in Bogota's streets when election returns showed that he was trailing.

Latest official returns, with 99 percent of the votes counted, put the ruling National Front's candidate, Miguez Pastore Barreto, ahead by 66,012 votes.

But following fraud claims by Mr. Rojas Pinilla's supporters, President Lleras last night announced that a recount would be held on Sunday.

The government sources said that the military intelligence service found out about the plot at the 10th Brigade base when the rebel officers tried to talk their commanders into joining them.

The rebels were promptly seized and brought to Bogota under military escort.

6 Soldiers Injured

Other unconfirmed reports said that six soldiers were injured at the base, but the situation is now understood to be completely under control both there and at the Palanquero Air Force base.

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Mr. Shriver, 51, Dies in Fla. Crash

DELRAY BEACH, Fla., April 24 (UPI)—Television entertainer Herbert A. (Herb) Shriver and his wife were killed last night when their car went off the highway and slammed into a tree.

Mr. Shriver was driving to Fort Lauderdale after a performance in West Palm Beach when his car went out of control.

Mr. Shriver, 51, and his wife, Eileen, 43, were killed instantly, according to the highway patrol.

Maurice Crain, 68, a literary agent who lived in "Stalag 17" before he helped develop the popular play and motion picture, died of cancer yesterday.

Mr. Crain was a prisoner of war in Germany during World War II after the B-17 on which he served as a gunner was shot down.

Mr. Crain enlisted in the Army Air Force while in early '40s and volunteered for combat-duty man.

He and other POWs formed a "university" for fellow prisoners, including Donald Bevan and Edmund Trzinski, who told Mr. Crain that they wanted to write a play about the prison camp. William Holden won an Academy Award for the 1953 movie based on the play.

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Inform: Tel. 52-32-30.

Pill Called First Choice For Control

Second Preference Is Abortion, Expert Says

LOS ANGELES, April 24.—"The pill" is the method of choice in controlling population growth but abortion is the preferred second choice, according to Dr. Roger O. Egeberg, assistant secretary for health in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

"The pill has been maligned recently in congressional testimony, but let me give you a nickel's worth of statistics," Dr. Egeberg said at a news conference.

"Of 100,000 women taking the pill, three will die of thrombosis. Of 100,000 pregnant women, several times that many will die of the same cause, and several times that many at the time of birth."

920 Patients Will Die

"Of 100,000 abortions, many performed under less than ideal circumstances, 40 patients will die."

Dr. Egeberg, who was here to speak before the annual meeting of the Tuberculosis and Respiratory Diseases Association, said the single most important problem faced by the United States and the world is control of population growth.

Without that, he said, mankind can never catch up with and solve the other problems that plague societies.

Dr. Egeberg said finding ways of making adequate medical care available to the whole population is the most immediate health problem in this country.

Universal Medical Insurance. He foresees some kind of universal medical insurance in the United States, but said it must come soon or people will be disappointed and disillusioned.

There are not enough physicians, nurses and hospitals to take care of the demand as it is, let alone as it would be with universal insurance, he said.

Dr. Egeberg said he thinks most medical schools could educate a lot more doctors than they are now doing, but that more schools are needed, too.

C. Los Angeles Times

SENATE GETS ABORTION BILL

WASHINGTON, April 24 (UPI)—Sen. Robert Packwood, D., Ore., introduced legislation yesterday to legalize abortion nationwide on a nationwide basis, without restrictions.

Sen. Packwood said his measure would "once and for all clearly state that a woman is entitled to have an abortion if she chooses."

The decision must be left "to the woman and her private conscience," he said.

The measure faces little chance of approval this year, he acknowledged, because legislators would be reluctant to resolve the issue in an election year and abortion reform is "a political loser."

The government sources said that the military intelligence service found out about the plot at the 10th Brigade base when the rebel officers tried to talk their commanders into joining them.

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Pill Called First Choice For Control

Second Preference Is Abortion, Expert Says

LONDON, April 24 (UPI)—British medical researchers have discovered for the first time the same direct relationship between heart attacks and the estrogen content in birth control pills that was previously noted for blood clotting in the lungs, veins and brain.

Oral contraceptives containing as much as 100 micrograms of the hormone estrogen appear to be involved with two to three times more incidents of thromboembolic disease than those with 50 micrograms, the researchers reported in *Medical Journal today*.

Previous studies, dating from 1967, had shown a positive correlation between the estrogen content of the pills and the incidence of pulmonary embolism, deep vein thrombosis and cerebral thrombosis, but not of coronary thrombosis.

920 Reports Studied

The new finding is based on the basis of a study of 920 reports between 1968 and 1969 of embolisms among women taking oral contraceptives in Britain and 300 in Sweden and Denmark. Preliminary returns from the investigation led to a warning from the British National Health Services Committee on Safety of Drugs last December about the danger of high-estrogen content pills.

Without that, he said, mankind can never catch up with and solve the other problems that plague societies.

Dr. Egeberg said findings ways of making adequate medical care available to the whole population is the most immediate health problem in this country.

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Art in London

Taking Note of Seven One-Man Shows

By Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON, April 24.—There were no less than seven one-man shows worth noting in London this week. At the Brazilian Embassy, 32 Green Street, a small but elegant gallery has been opened where the work of living Brazilian artists will be shown. The opening exhibition is of oils, serigraphs and tapestries by Jose Paulo Moreira da Fonseca, who is a man of letters as well as painter and printmaker. Most of his graphics are based on the theme of light through windows; the oils are mainly figurative Brazilian landscapes.

At the Hamet Gallery, 8 Cork Street, are two one-mans, watercolors and drawings by the late

Lehar Anniversary

The Zurich Opera will mark the 100th anniversary of the birth of Franz Lehar this month with the addition to the repertory of a new production of "The Land of Smiles," with Wilma Lipp as Lisa and Frans van Daalen as Sou-Chong. The first performance is April 25.

John Minton (1917-1957) and a first London exhibition by the young (born 1936) Jeremy Le Grice. Minton, as his friend Michael Ayrton states in his foreword to the catalogue, "possessed a decorative talent second to none in his time." He was as so many of the best English artists have been, a cleverly analytical but at the same time romantic landscapist. This is a good compilation of some 55 of his small works.

Le Grice is possessed by the English passion for the sea, which provides the themes for most of his 27 oils. This is a new and major talent; of course there are still errors, both of judgment and of balance, in some of his work; but eye and heart and mind are all in the right place; and unite in the best oils—in, for example, "Gale," to make him a painter well worth following.

The Beyeler Gallery in Basel held a major exhibition of the work of Léger last fall. Forty-one items from the Swiss exhibition, augmented by a further 14, are now at the Waddington Galleries I, II & III at 2 and 34 Cork Street. This is the first opportunity in many years that

"It is because color means so much to me that my work contains so little of it," writes Gwyther Irwin in his catalogue to an exhibition of recent reliefs at Gimpel Fils, 50 South Molton Street. And indeed all these most pleasing works on the borderland between painting and sculpture are in many tones of gray, with a little white and a little black. Or so it seems, until

one realizes, as the artist has realized, that "there is no such thing as a monochromatic range in our visual dictionary; the eye will inevitably bring into play color compensations."

These are then, in a sense, experiments in color and form, and therefore of the greatest interest to other artists. But also they are deeply satisfying to the spectator totally unconnected with theories of esthetics and perception.

Narcisse Guillet (1878-1942)

was an Impressionist who lived

and worked in Rouen, and only once in his lifetime exhibited in Paris. His work, which is of superb quality in the Impressionist tradition, has recently been rediscovered. A fine exhibition of his work runs at Tooth's, 31 Bruton Street, through May 10.

Pagava, Galerie Jacob, 29 Rue Jacob, to May 10.

Vera Pagava handles an ordinary black pencil with a restful touch to produce a pointillist landscape and still life. The result has quiet charm, and in particular the charm that a woman artist can have who does not fight her femininity nor reduce it to commonplace.

Le Point Cardinal, 3 to May 24.

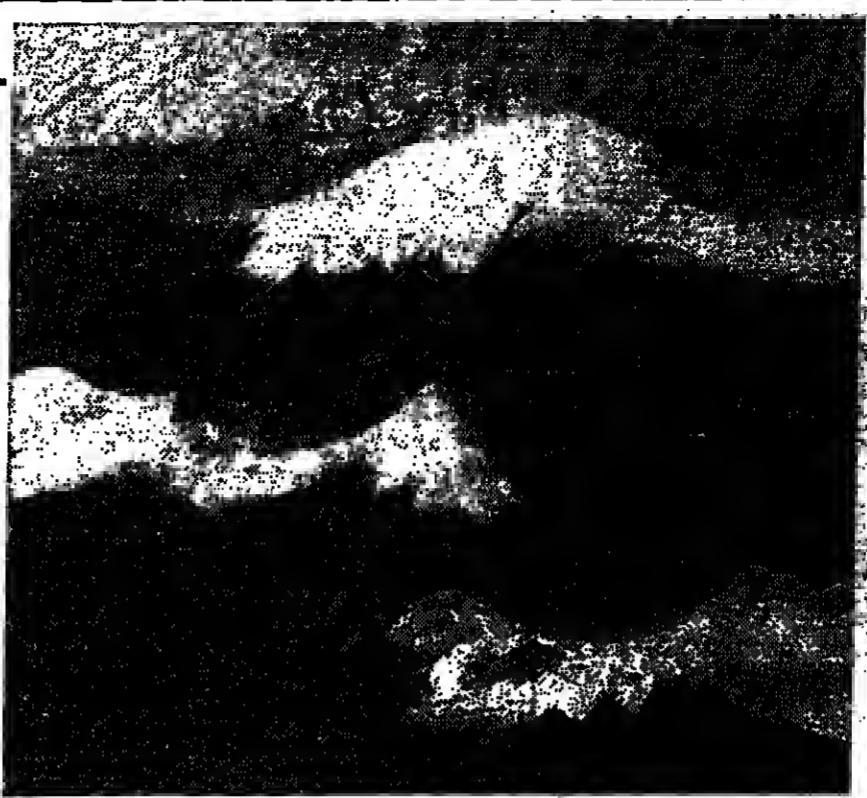
Claude Georges' sketches are one of something seen through a TV screen darkly—when it hits you, the crisp web of thin lines and the swathes of color suggest but never really portray the linear horizon and the like, and other subjects, real or imaginary, connected with space travel.

Pégrier, on show in two different galleries: Galerie d'Art Matignon, 36 Avenue Matignon, to May 9, and Galerie "18", 18 Rue de Miromesnil, to April 30.

Pégrier (1886-1956) was a pleasant Impressionist painter notable too for the fact that he painted Saint-Tropez long

Around

The Paris Galleries



"Gale," by
Jeremy Le Grice
(1969) at the
Hamet Gallery.

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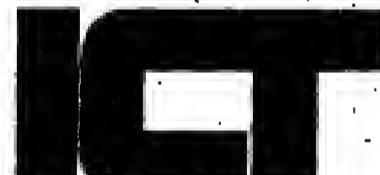
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The Art Market The Price for Uniqueness

By Sourouz Melikian

NDON, April 24.—It is always very risky to say how much a unique, but damaged, work of art is worth. In the case of one of the six Persian manuscripts in existence, the buyer will come Wednesday at Christie's in London.

The manuscript is a copy of the "Five Poems" of Nezami, one of Persia's greatest mystical poets. It was begun in AD 1386 and bears three inscriptions from the last 1388. This makes it the earliest known illustrated Nezami.

Moreover, it is the earliest dated manuscript in a style known to specialists as mid-dynasty. It shows that this style was well developed before the last actually came to power. This alone will enough to awaken the enthusiasm of museum curators.

The elongated figures are, at times, quite gay owing, it seems, more to the artist's own taste than to the archaic style. Earlier ones, as well as others done only a few years earlier, rank among the great masterpieces of Persian miniature painting, whereas this one is clumsy. The calligraphy is also surprisingly good for a royal manuscript. Besides, the paintings are not in perfect condition. Most of them have some creasing and slight flaking. In a number of cases, the faces have been badly rubbed and the effect is, as always, disastrous.

All these factors make it even more difficult to predict the price the manuscript is likely to bring. The market is very narrow, practically restricted to museums or foundations. There are very few private collectors of Persian miniatures.

It is not an easily accessible art. A full understanding presupposes a thorough Persian culture which few Westerners can boast. Although any visual art is made for the eye, Persian miniatures there is a subtle counterpoint between text and image, a counterpoint that requires a knowledge of Persian. The subtleties become clear only to those well read in Persian poetry.

Furthermore, there are technical reasons that often deter would-be collectors. Miniatures created as book illustrations should not be constantly exposed to light for this ruins the colors. The humidity must be closely controlled otherwise the pigments are likely to dry up to the extent of flaking off.

Buyers are willing to own works of art that are not permanently looked at and that raise no practical problems of conservation.

In short, it is likely that museums rather than private collectors will be bidding for the manuscript next Wednesday—bidding either directly through a dealer, as the English and American museums often do,

or to the Persian works of art, some exciting Indian miniatures will be offered at auction. An important equestrian portrait by a famous painter active in the mid-18th century included. The signature "Muhammad Riza-yi-ni" is clearly written in white gouache. It is interesting to see it turning up in the saleroom only six months after it was sold for \$1,250 at Sotheby's. One may wonder whether a sale in a more glamorous sale will have any bearing on its new price at auction.

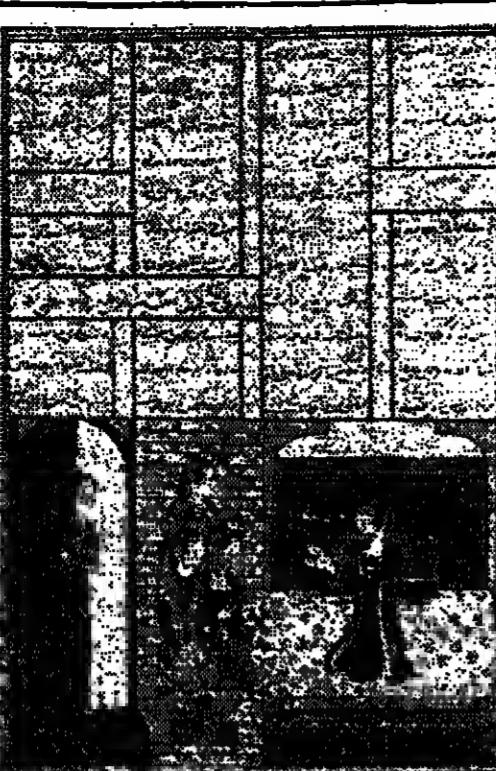
PARIS

There were three trends worth pondering in the Loudmmer's sale last weekend at the Hotel George V in Paris.

First, it is now quite plain that prints by the impressionists and modern masters are not attracting the professional investor en masse, neither the sales take place in Paris or in London, the prices tend to be erratic—sure sign that the professionals are not deeply involved in the market. High quality prints will sometimes go low prices, while third-rate examples will be comparatively big ones.

The contrast between underpriced and overpriced prints was pointed up by the selling studio: works were auctioned by Mr. Loudmmer on Friday not according to period or school, but alphabetical order. Some of the juxtapositions are amusing.

Two fine etchings by Charles Francois Daubigny, a master of the Barbizon school, were knocked down as a lot for \$31. These landscapes, both done in shades of gray, were in perfect condition and had the broad margins required by exacting collectors. Next, in alphabetical order, Andre Derain and four lithographs. They cost for \$138, a fairly large sum compared to what the Daubignys had made—and Derain had based his subject, nudes, in a rather conventional manner.



A page from the Nesami manuscript.

After Derain, Pierre Dmitrienko. The Dmitrienko was a superb lithograph, "Composition," in deep red on an ashy background. It sold for \$13. A Dubuffet lithograph in black and white: \$630. This was a remarkably good price for which the auctioneer is to be congratulated, rather than the buyer.

One might be tempted to assume that because Dubuffet is better known than Dmitrienko, his works should naturally command higher prices. But there were several instances in the sale where extremely good works by very famous artists did not reach high prices.

For example, "Eve," a lithograph, in superb condition, by Fatin-Latour, sold for only \$30. It was quite representative of the artist's better work. Also, failure to understand why a landscape by Camille Pissarro, one of the four or five top impressionists, barely made \$44.

This sampling of prices should be enough to convince would-be collectors that the whole category of prints by Impressionists and modern masters is still open to those with flair and moderate means.

The second trend underscored by Mr. Loudmmer's sale: Naive paintings are doing extremely well at auction. And Mr. Loudmmer has a knack for selling them: \$8,000 was a whacking price for "The Angler" (approximately 9 1/2 by 14 3/8 inches), by Camille Bombois, born in 1883. So far, the highest bid recorded for a Bombois is \$5,280, paid on Dec. 4, 1968, at Sotheby's in London for another riverside landscape.

Works by Andre Banchant (1873-1958) were quite expensive too: \$1,700 for "Women Bathing" (1949), almost \$1,600 for "Women by the Riverside" (1946) and \$2,000 for "Flowers" (1951). These prices are in the top range for this artist's work.

The third trend apparent in the Loudmmer sale is that naive paintings aside, prices in several categories of art seem to be going down slightly. This was first noticed in London on the private art market—London is always a few moves ahead of Paris. At auction, old silver, which had been quite a speculative field for two years, has reverted to the price levels of 1967.

Even taking into account the fact that prices are never so regular at auction as they are on the private art market, several of the Loudmmer figures were low.

Consider primitive art. A superb Baoulé mask (about 16 3/8 inches high) from the Ivory Coast was knocked down at \$1,556. Considering its perfect patina and extraordinary quality, the price was about half what one might have expected.

Patterson's wall pieces (collages and constructions) have a

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, April 24.—"Beginning to End," an anthology of the works of Samuel Beckett, edited and performed as a one-man show by the Irish character comedian Jack MacGowan, had its world première at the Théâtre Edouard VII last night.

Mr. Beckett has supervised both the adaptation and production—which he and Mr. MacGowan have been preparing for several years—and, contrary to his custom, was present at the opening. He posed graciously for the photographers and chatted with the guests at a reception in the theater's bar after the performance, but he drew the line sharply when formal interviews were proposed.

The first night was in the nature of a cultural event and among those attending were Salvador Dalí, a contingent of Rothschilds, James Mason, the actor, and many figures of the Parisian literati.

Lament for Living.

As its title implies, "Beginning to End" is a lament for the living, eternally pursued and set quaking by horrible visions of the Grim Reaper and relentlessly tormented by the thousand natural shocks that

Around the Barcelona Galleries

Arg, Galeria Rene Metras, Con-

sejo de Ciento, 33, to May 5.

Arg makes his imitators look like children. Here is faultless precision in balance between shapes and tones, the placing of color, his use of simple shapes: black on white, black on gray, red on green, orange on yellow, like paper cutouts thrown at random on a page. The most beautiful in this collection of sculptures, drawings, collages, etchings, lithographs, and serigraphs are his two fine gold multiple sculptures on glass, "Star" and "Fish Mask."

* * *

Kouji Ochiai, Keith Patterson, Twain Gallery, Tiziano, 54, to May 8.

Kouji Ochiai's work deals with small, everyday gestures, a word half-remembered, at times lost, at times sprouting sharply into the light, the touching of hands, the particular way in which a telephone rings. The action in Kouji's sharp, clear colors is set against an enormous backdrop of sky. These gestures, subtly erotic, are brought to life by his innate Oriental sense of composition which uses the completely unexpected.

Patterson's wall pieces (collages and constructions) have a

An exceedingly rare Bamileke tom-tom (about 41 inches high), carved with human figures, spiders and stylized motifs, was of particular interest because of its age. Since there are no criteria for accurately determining the dates of African art, the exact period of the mask was not given in the catalogue. As convention would have it in this field, it was simply termed "very old." At \$210, it was also very much of a bargain.

Other prices were in tune. Will the apparent downward trend continue in France or was this merely a passing weakness? Declining values on the New York Stock Exchange continue to have repercussions in the City and, hence, on the London art market, the backlash might well make itself more widely felt in France. But it will be some time, a few more weeks at least, before there are clear indications of how the art market is being affected.

"Frankenstein Must Be Destroyed!" in which Peter Cushing as the Baron Frankenstein was "judged" "impeccably seedy" by Vincent Canby, is based on a story by Anthony Nelson Keys and Bert Batt, who also wrote the screenplay. The film was directed by Terence Fisher.

"Once You Kiss a Stranger," starring Carol Lynley and Paul Burke, "builds upon the same premise of murder by surrogate as Alfred Hitchcock used in his great 1951 film 'Strangers on a Train'... but in place of the psychological complexities... substitutes a few sexual simplicities," according to The Times critic Roger Greenberg. The film was directed by Robert Sparr.

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Paris Theater

Samuel Beckett: All the Themes in Two Acts

Leah is heir to. It draws on the Beckett novels, "Malone Dies," "Molloy" and "Waiting for Godot"; on poems by Samuel Beckett, author (who has taken to writing in French); on the plays, "Krapp's Last Tape," "Endgame" and "Waiting for Godot."

Open to multiple interpretations, it might be a study of maniac depression or a dramatization of Mark Twain's summing-up of existence, "When you're born, you're done for."

The play is billed as being in two acts. Actually, there is but one two-hour act, interrupted by an intermission. Both acts have the same background—a Gordon Craig-like arrangement of dull-hued curtains. Jack MacGowan, bundled in a worn, maxi overcoat, patched and safety-pinned, impersonates but one character, the Lucky of "Godot," it would seem, now on his own. At stage-right there is a rock, representing an ocean cliff through which the unhappy lonely wanderer hopes one day his dust will pass to the open sea.

He utters a melancholy tirade about his departed "mother's mother's mother" and his father's father's father—where are they now?—and attempts to relate with mathematical precision the negotiations of a dozen sucking pebbles from his coat pockets to his mouth. The darkness of his brooding is lighted by some passages of lovely imagery about colors and nature, but here, too, the eternal Beckett theme dominates: the futility of all earthly things. A poetic passage on the seasons terminates on a dying note with a bitter complaint that spring's return will set the whole sensible process in motion once more.

The performance of Jack MacGowan is an extraordinary theatrical achievement, an amazing accomplishment of histronic artistry, that rescues the lengthy monologue from a monotony that constantly threatens it in the playhouse. He has made the utmost of its somber humor and the obscure inner necessity that it suggests. There is a strange, moving eloquence and enormous versatility to his rendering of Beckett's plaintive text about the infinite sadness and mystery of human life.

In September the production will go to Broadway and it is scheduled to visit London early in 1971.

And That's Enough'

With a concluding shrug,

Lucky announces "That's enough" and shuffles off, his gray head wagging, his shoulders bent under the weight of the world's unhappiness.

The performance of Jack MacGowan is an extraordinary theatrical achievement, an amazing accomplishment of histronic artistry, that rescues the lengthy monologue from a monotony that constantly threatens it in the playhouse. He has made the utmost of its somber humor and the obscure inner necessity that it suggests. There is a strange, moving eloquence and enormous versatility to his rendering of Beckett's plaintive text about the infinite sadness and mystery of human life.

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PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, APRIL 25-26, 1970

FINANCE

New Anti-Trust Actions Are Launched by U.S.

WASHINGTON, April 24 (AP).—The Justice Department today sued three U.S. chemical manufacturers and the German owner of several U.S. chemical patents in a monopolizing trade in an aluminum compound used in jet fuel and synthetic rubber.

A civil anti-trust complaint, filed in federal court here today, named Ebasco Inc., Stauffer Chemical Co., Texas Alkyls Inc. and Karl Ziegler of West Germany.

Texas Alkyls was described as a unit subsidiary of Hercules and Sohco.

The complaint said Mr. Ziegler owns various U.S. patents relating to the manufacture of chemical products known as aluminum alkyls—compounds used as chemical intermediates as catalysts and chemical reducing agents in jet fuels and in the production of synthetic rubber.

Monopoly Charged.

The government charged that the three firms conspired with Mr. Ziegler to monopolize the sale of aluminum alkyls.

The suit said aluminum alkyls is an unpatented product which has been known for many years.

Mr. Ziegler's patents cover the commercial processes for making May 12.

Where Regulated.

Presently, holding companies which own more than one bank are regulated by a federal law which strictly prescribes the businesses they may enter. One holding companies could enter.

The measure has lain dormant in the Senate Banking Committee until a few days ago, when the panel agreed to hold hearings beginning May 12.

What's Next?

This government asked for an injunction to bar the defendant from interfering in any way with the sale, use or disposition of aluminum alkyls or other unpatented products.

It also asked for a court order to stop Mr. Ziegler and the firms to establish reasonable royalty rates for the patents as well as know-how relating to aluminum alkyls.

On Wednesday, the Justice department announced a suit against Westinghouse Electric and members of Japan's muscular Mitsubishi group. The anti-trust section charged restraint of trade through restrictive patent and technology licensing agreements.

Hoechst Net, Sales Show Gains for '69

Hoogovens Announces Sharply Higher Results

FRANKFURT, April 24 (AP).—Farwerke Hoechst, West Germany's largest chemical company, reported today profits of 404 million marks (\$101 million) for 1969, up from 349 million marks in 1968.

Rolf Sammet, Hoechst chairman, said the worldwide sales for 1969 totaled 3.42 billion marks (\$875 million), up 16.9 percent from the 1968 sales figure.

Exports accounted for 51.9 percent of the company's sales, Mr. Sammet said. He reported first quarter 1970 sales were up 18.5 percent from the previous year.

Hoechst.

I.J.M.G.DEN. The Netherlands April 24 (Reuters).—Sales and profits were up sharply in the first quarter for the Dutch iron and steel manufacturer Koninklijke Nederlandse Hoogovens en Staalfabrieken, the company reported today.

Sales were up 34.8 percent in the quarter to 497.1 million guilders (\$137.32 million) from 369.1 million guilders in the like 1969 period.

Net profit was up 46 percent from the previous year's 25.6 million guilders.

The company said that the jump in profits was due partly to higher sales, but also to the fact that the first quarter last year was relatively unfavorable.

Canadian Court De-Trademarks 'Champagne'.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., April 24 (AP).—The Exchequer Court of Canada has ruled the word "champagne" should not be a registered trademark in Canada.

Chateau Gal Wines Ltd. had received notification of a court ruling that the word, a trademark owned by the government of France, should be struck from the Canadian trademark register.

Chateau Gal is appealing a 1968 Quebec superior court ruling under which the company was ordered to pay \$110 million transaction, was voluntarily postponed for one month by the companies at the request of the Justice Department.

The suit charged that the acquisition violated competition in retail automobile and other types of financing and the sale of credit life insurance in North Carolina.

The department also said the merger would tend to trigger mergers by other banks and finance companies who sued Chateau Gal.

Heavy Quarterly Deficit Seen In U.S. Balance of Payments

NEW YORK, April 24 (NYT).—Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. estimated yesterday that the U.S. balance of payments was in heavy deficit during the first quarter, representing a sharp deterioration from the large surplus posted in the final three months of 1969.

The big New York City bank, whose international economists have compiled an excellent record in forecasting the nation's balance-of-payments position about a month in advance of publication of the official figures, said that on the so-called liquidity basis the deficit was between \$1.5 billion and \$2 billion.

As measured by official reserve transactions, the bank said, the deficit was between \$4 billion and \$5 billion.

In the fourth quarter last year, Commerce Department data showed payments surplus of \$4.6 billion on the liquidity basis and \$5.1 billion on official reserve transactions. For 1969 as a whole, there was a liquidity deficit of \$7.1 billion, while the official transactions balance showed a surplus of \$2.7 billion.

The Morgan analysis, which was contained in the bank's monthly publication, called for consideration of new methods of presenting data on the U.S. balance of payments.

The liquidity balance, taken alone, the bank said, was "rather meaningless as an indicator of fundamental trends in the balance of payments." It measures all changes in U.S. liabilities to foreigners while the official transactions represent changes in dollar holdings of foreign central banks and other official institutions.

Suggested Changes.

NEW YORK, April 24 (Reuters).—The Morgan article said, "It would be helpful to include a new summary measurement of the balance of transactions that may be considered indicative of fundamental trends."

"Such a measurement primarily

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Financial Research Corporation Limited P.O. Box 4062 Nassau, Bahamas

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THE PRESIDENT.

Atlantic Richfield Profit Dips; Lockheed's Drops

NEW YORK, April 24 (Reuters).—Atlantic Richfield chairman Robert O. Anderson reported today a 9 percent decline in first-quarter net, which he blamed on increased wages, taxes and other costs.

These factors more than offset large gains in product sales and in production, he said.

He added, however, that he "did not expect the first quarter experience to be indicative of the rest of the year, particularly if improved gasoline prices, occurring late in the quarter, remain in force."

First Quarter Revenue (\$ millions) ... 1970 1969
Profits (\$ millions) ... 53.36 58.76
Per Share 0.95 1.09

Arden-Mayfair.

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Bendix.

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Clayton-Wright.

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Globe & Mail.

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Honeywell.

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ITT.

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Kodak.

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Lever.

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Tokyo Exchange

	Price Yen	Matsun E. Ind.
Azaki Glass	482	133.6
Cano Cam.	311	133.6
Dai Nip. Print.	272	160.10
Fuji Bank	311	169.5
Fuji Photo	1561	143.27
Hanwa K.	328	144.83
Honda	305	144.83
C. Ich	325	144.83
Jap. Air Lines	1,860	144.83
Kao Soap	346	144.83
Kanebo	271	144.83
Kirin Brewery	185	144.83
Komatsu	243	144.83
Tokyo Marine	144	144.83
Kubota L. Wks.	230	144.83
+ Previous		* Ex-div.

Foreign Stock Indexes

	West	Prev.	High	Low	1970
Amsterdam	133.6	133.6	133.6	118.4	
Brussels	92.35	92.30	92.47	91.19	
Frankfurt	148.11	160.10	169.5	147.7	
London	30.3	37.8	42.4	27.7	
Milan	74.01	75.83	78.40	69.24	
Paris	97.8	99.7	101.3	91.8	
Sydney	597.83	571.01	663.43	556.34	
Tokyo (n.)	718.89	716.40	186.70	172.42	
Zurich	30.7	35.3	35.0	30.5	

(Continued from Page 8)

New York Stock Exchange Trading

	1970 - Stocks and High. Low. Div. in \$	Sts. 100s. First. High	Low	Last. Chg.	Net Chg.
77	4844 Matel 20	108	674	654	-625+ -16
146	2914 Mayco 20	108	674	654	-625+ -16
416	2914 Pitney Bow 58	54	30	30	-30+ -16
151	13 Pit. Corp. 70	7	134	134	-134+ -16
25	174 May's JW .30	21	16	17	-4+ -16
267	208 Maytag 1a	21	244	244	-244+ -16
20	22 McCord 1.20	22	22	22	-22+ -16
244	10% McCrory 1.20	14	185	179	-19+ -16
762	2812 McCrory 6	20	73	73	-73+ -16
147	2412 McDonald 1.20	14	185	179	-19+ -16
28	174 McDonald 4.00	24	175	175	-175+ -16
342	174 McDonald 1.40	36	211	211	-211+ -16
47	31 McGh pi 2.00	4	23	23	-23+ -16
614	162 McGinn Don 1.20	14	185	179	-19+ -16
1792	142 McIntrye 1.20	14	185	179	-19+ -16

(Continued from Page 8)

Market Summary

Most Actives-New York

April 24, 1970

Vol. Close Chg.

Newmark 200,700 317+ -16

Tutor Corp 154,200 89% -16

Asahi L. C. 141,700 39% -16

Nat'l Bus. 110,100 42% -16

Nat'l Tel 102,700 42% +16

Nat'l Corp 75,300 42% -16

Pac. Gas & Elec. 74,300 50% -16

Fairch Com 69,600 34% -16

Hallibut 66,200 6% -16

Braniff Aircr 62,700 83% -16

Xerox Corp 62,400 25% -16

Gulf Oil 2,200 25% -16

Volume all stocks 10,10,000 shares

Ratio 15 stocks 12 percent

New 1969 highs 2 low 420

Issues traded in 1,690

Advances 433 declines 621 up

Changes 474 down 1,412

New Indust. 45,82 -0.16

Transportation 47,42 -0.18

Utilities 60,70 -0.02

Most Actives-American

Summit Drp 300,000 31% -16

Miltex 55,200 84% -16

Career Ac 48,400 11% +16

Amer. Can 34,200 6% -16

Standard & Poor's 32,200 6% -16

Four Seasons 33,400 32% +16

Ameris Drp 20,700 11% +16

20,700 10 10 +16

Approx total stock sales 3,710,000

Stock sales year ago 5,430,000

Stock index 22.28 -2.28

Close Net Chg.

22.28 -2.28

Dow Jones Averages

New High. Close Chg.

Ind. 742.49 742.70 2.20 -2.20

Trans. 742.70 160.87 161.82 -2.70

Util. 107.89 111.10 108.05 -0.65

Gas 127.40 126.31 127.40 -1.30

Total 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 0.00

These totals are included in the sales figures.

N.Y. Highs and Lows

NEW NIGHTS - 2

Empor Cap NDcl 4.50pf

NEW LOWS - 2

Abbott Lab 496 Nest Avail 44

Aerospace 496 Nestle 1.20

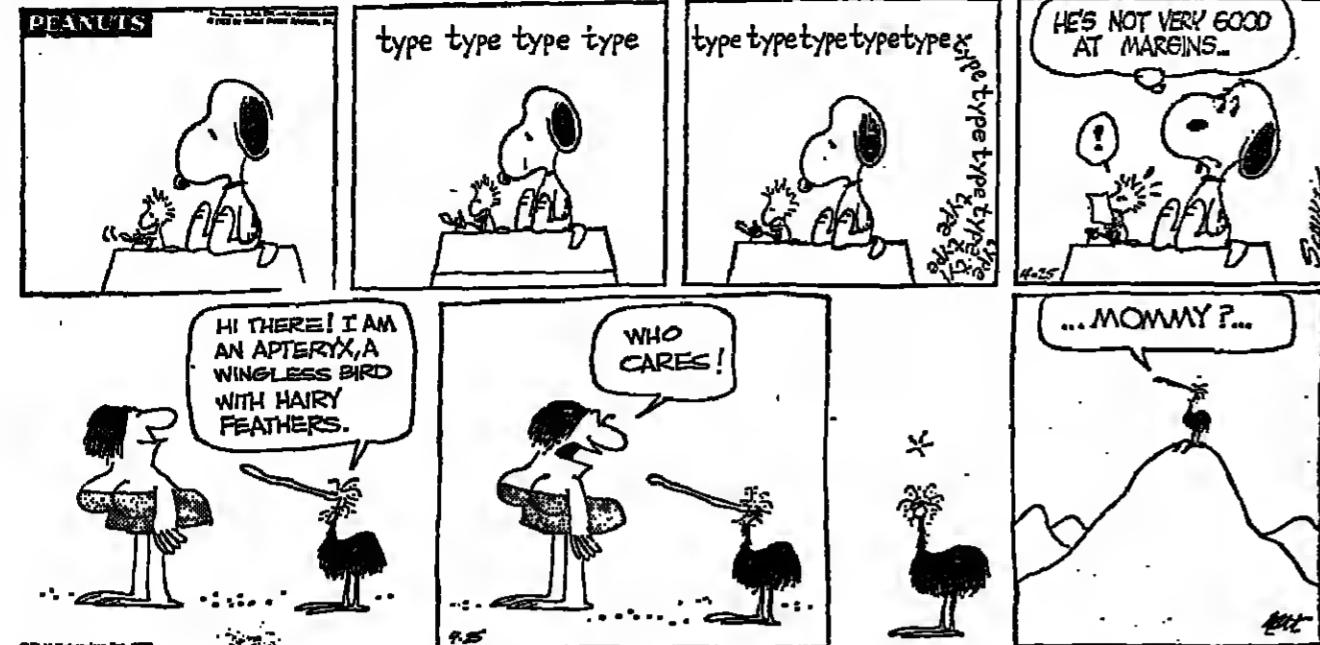
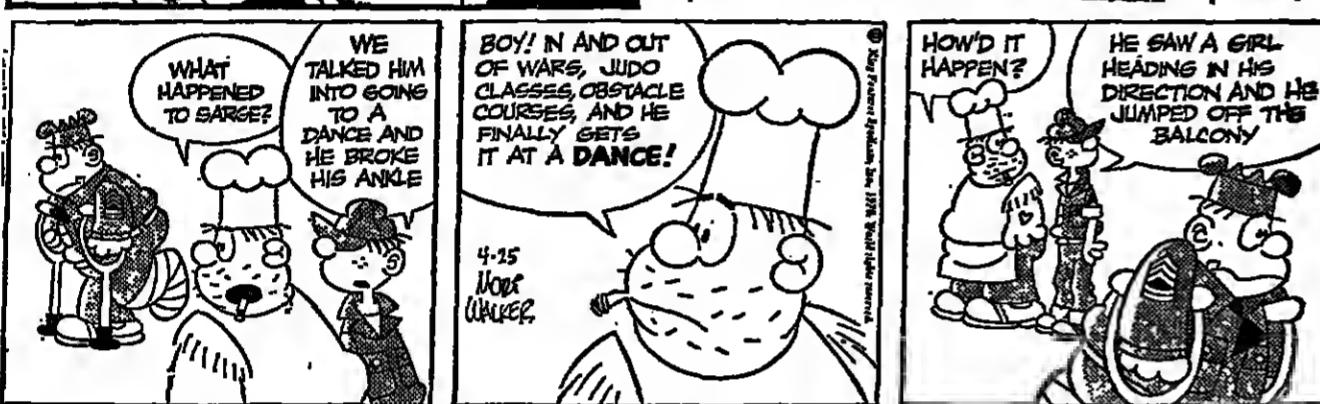
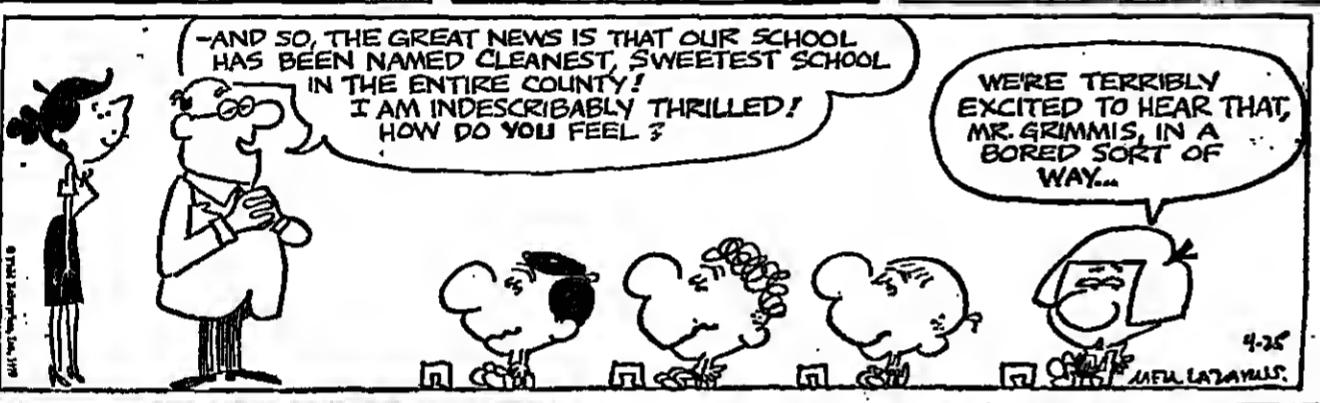
Addison 496 Nestl Corp 1.20

AJ Indus 496 Nestl Corp 1.20

Amer. Can 496 Nestl Corp 1.20

Amer. Dist 496 Nestl Corp 1.20

American Stock Exchange Trading

P
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BLONDIE



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE — that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TECOT

DESET

INLOPP

ROVACT

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

TO THE

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumble RIVET BRAIN CENSUS FACILE

Answer: The cartoonist drew this in order to hide what he was doing.—A CURTAIN

(Answers Monday)

Many of the emotions he arouses come from the language he uses as much as his choice of subjects. He speaks the words of an earlier, simpler England; silence about the perils of immigration is "the great betrayal." The Conservatives are engaged "in a life and death struggle with politi-

BOOKS

FREEDOM AND REALITY

By J. Enoch Powell. Edited by John Wood. Arlington House, 264 pp. \$6.

Reviewed by David Rees

OVER the brandy and cigars, British Conservative politicians are apt to praise the good Lord that their national leader is chosen not by a convention, as in some large English-speaking countries, but by the members of their own party elected to Parliament—one remove from the sovereign will of the people.

Perhaps Tory politicians are not aware that the complex, almost mystical forces in American conventions usually, or at any rate frequently, produce the right contender for the White House. It is with a quite discernible shudder that they watch Mr. Enoch Powell storming his way to party leadership like some William Jennings Bryan or Wendell Willkie. But even with present methods of electing the Conservative leader, certain easily confectioned circumstances could make Powell the Tory leader in a few years.

True, neither Bryan nor Willkie got to the White House, but the objections to Powell raised by some Conservatives are based not only on the fact that his policies could cause a future electoral catastrophe. Nor is it that he is known by many Conservatives as a boaster, a haughty characterization that relies for discipline not on ideology but on old-fashioned loyalty. What many Conservatives in Britain object to is simply that Powell, whom many people regard as the outstanding unofficial spokesman of his party, is not perhaps a Conservative at all.

Why Powell creates such turmoil evident in this well edited and useful edition of his speeches from 1963 to 1968. The subjects include his views on planning versus free economy, British defense policy, devaluation, trade unions, and, of course, immigration. The central theme is the need for a revaluing of Britain's place in the world. The means Powell advocates to bring this readjustment about are what raise all the doubts about him.

The texts are complemented by a useful biographical note, sketching an unusual career. His early academic life as a professor of Greek was followed by war service in India, during which he rose to brigadier. Later, he was a minister in the Macmillan government and Conservative defense spokesman until he was fired from the "shadow cabinet" as a result of a national uproar after his April, 1968, attack on immigration into Britain, mainly by Pakistanis, West Indian blacks and Irishmen.

Many of the emotions he arouses come from the language he uses as much as his choice of subjects. He speaks the words of an earlier, simpler England; silence about the perils of immigration is "the great betrayal." The Conservatives are engaged "in a life and death struggle with politi-

cal opponents dedicated to Socialism." On Waterloö Day, "It is worth taking counsel of our glorious past." But also, there is little of the fashionable newspeak of our time. Words such as bi-polarity, escalation, multilateralism, will not be found here. The combination of language and thought tends to explode some of the more glaring illusions in British life since 1945.

But no matter how much support Powell gets on the immigration issue in Britain—which is the one plank in his program that brings him support—great nations can't return to their past any more than individuals can. To repatriate the blacks and to treat the Irish like Russians, as Powell now advocates in all seriousness, is neither Conservative party policy nor even a conservative, traditionalist way of dealing with problems. Indeed, at this stage in the 20th century we all know what such social engineering would mean, no matter how the policy is packaged. This is a perplexing collection of speeches by a perplexing man.

David Rees, a British writer and a former literary editor of Spectator, wrote this review for Book World, literary supplement of The Washington Post.

Maurice Béjart's Twentieth Century Ballet will make its first trip to the United States in January, 1971. Founded ten years ago, the Brussels-based troupe will perform for three weeks at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. *

A series of 12 performances of Maurice Béjart's version of "Roméo et Juliette," to Berlioz's score, is being given at the Crûe Royal in Brussels through May 3, while at the Théâtre Royal de la Monnaie a production of the British "Rise and Fall of the City of Mahagonny" will be given 11 performances from April 29 through May 10 in the staging and decors of Rudolf Kuehne with Charles Vandenhove as conductor.

DUX TO ADMINISTER COMÉDIE FRANÇAISE

PARIS, April 24.—The actor and director Pierre Dux, 68, has been named general administrator of the Comédie Française by the French cabinet. He will officially replace Maurice Escande, the present administrator, on Aug. 1, 1970. Mr. Escande is retiring.

Mr. Dux has been a member of the troupe since 1935 and was temporary administrator of the Comédie Française from October, 1944, to July, 1945.

Edited by WILL WENG

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

MUSICALLY SPEAKING — By Alfio Micci

